

VIETNAM COURIER

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Justice Prevails in Lusaka

(Hien Dan editorial of Sept. 16, 1970)

A great success of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national independence, peace and the ending of a happy and progressive life was scored at the non-aligned countries' summit held in Lusaka (Republic of Zambia) from Sept. 8 to 10, 1970.

The Conference adopted, by majority vote, documents and resolutions against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for peace, national independence and economic co-operation between non-aligned countries. It condemned racial discrimination in South Africa and championed the legitimate national rights of the South African peoples. It decided to wage a struggle against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, and Cape Verde against the Portuguese colonialists; propped up by South African troops.

The Conference approved the embargo on Portugal, the South African Republic and Rhodesia, the breaking of diplomatic relations with South Africa and demanded that the US, British and West German imperialists and other NATO countries as well as Japan suspend all co-operation with the colonialist and racist regime in South Africa. Regarding the Middle East, the Conference passed a resolution urging immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories under their control.

It unanimously supported the restitution of her UN seat to the People's Republic of China.

Just as for Viet Nam and Indochina are concerned, it strongly denounced US aggression there and press-

ed for the withdrawal of US troops from there, and the right of the IndoChinese peoples to self-determination.

In nearly ten years since the first conference held in Belgrade in June 1961, the situation in the world and chiefly in the Third World has undergone dramatic changes. A powerful movement for national liberation was underway while US-led colonialism and imperialism left no stone unturned to strike at the oppressed peoples and reverted to neo-colonialism to save old colonialism, invade the nations for the sake of their money and hamstrung the newly-independent countries. Nevertheless, all their weapons and money, the imperialists and colonialists were unable to teach the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who, backed by progressives mankind and especially assisted by socialist countries, inflicted a series of heavy setbacks on the old and new colonialists.

The non-alignment movement, a manifestation of the aspirations of millions of peoples of the Third World for independence, freedom and peace in the context of a period of revolutionary forces, carries in itself the tendency to break from the imperialists' control.

In face of the failure of neo-colonialism whose perniciousness has now become more and more apparent, and the new resolution of forces tilting definitely in favour of the revolutionary forces, it has assumed

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At the construction site of Khuon Than reservoir in Ha Bac province.

Sept. 21

1970

No. 287

7th Year

Nixon: the Man and His Policy

PAGE 2

84th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (Sept. 17, 1970)

RSVN PRG NEW PEACE INITIATIVE

At the 84th session of the Paris Conference, Mr. Nguyen Thi Nhu, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, delivered an important speech thereto, a substantial part of which is reproduced below:

To respond to the deep desire for peace of broad sectors of the people in South Viet Nam in the United States and in the world, on the instructions of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, I would like to elaborate on a number of points in the so-to-speak overall solution as follows:

1. The US Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, totally withdraw from South Viet Nam, troops, personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States as well as troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the other foreign countries in the US camp, who are participating whatsoever, and dismantle all US military bases in South Viet Nam.

In case the US Government declares it will withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp by January 1, 1971, the Liberation Armed Forces will refrain from attacking the withdrawing troops of the United States and those of the other foreign countries

in the US camp, and the parties will engage at once in discussions on:

— the question of ensuring and guaranteeing total withdrawal of South Viet Nam of US troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

— the question of releasing captured militiamen.

2. The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be settled by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

3. The warlike and fascist Thieu-Ky-Khieu administration, a continuation of the US policy of aggression, are frantically opposing peace, striving to call for the intensification and expansion of the war, and for the prolongation of the US military presence in Viet Nam, and are enriching themselves with the blood of the people. They are serving the US imperialist aggressors who massacred the communists and democratic forces. They have stepped up the "pacification" campaign to terrorize the people and hold them in the vice of their regimes, set up a barbaric system of torture, the type of "tiger cage" in Con Dao and established a police regime of the utmost cruelty in South Viet Nam. They carry out a ferocious repression against those who stand for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, regardless of their social stock, political tendencies and religions. They repress even those who are not of their

clan. They increase forcible征募徵兵 and掠夺掠奪 the property of the South Viet Nam people so as to serve the US policy of "Vietnamization" of the war. The restoration of genuine peace in South Viet Nam necessitates the formation in Saigon of an administration without Thieu, Ky, and Khieu, an administration which stands for peace, independence, neutrality, which respects the people's living conditions, which ensures democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and dissolves concentration camps so that the inmates therein may return to and live in their native place. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is prepared to enter into talks with such an administration with a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem so as to bring an end to the war and restore peace in Viet Nam.

4. The South Viet Nam people will decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through really free and democratic general elections, elect a national assembly, work out a constitution of a national and democratic character, and set up a government reflecting the entire people's aspirations and will for peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, and national concord.

(Continued page 7)



JUSTICE PREVAILS IN LUSAKA

(Continued from page 1)

an increasingly anti-imperialist character. This was clearly visible at the Lusaka Conference.

It was without saying that the US and its allies had been fighting hard to defend their selfish interests in all fields. One remembers that in his lifetime, Dulles openly advocated neutrality and pointed out that the neutralist countries were enemies of the US. If today the American war profiteers, profiting from the respect of the international community for the revolutionary and anti-imperialist movement of such and such countries, they in fact frenziedly go on with their subjugation. At the Lusaka Conference, well known US plenipotentiaries such as Schlesinger and Adams

Matah of Indonesia, Abdul Latif of Malaysia, and others under the "new alignment" came to make the Conference recognize such traitors as Iam Nol-Sirik Matah and Thieu-Ky. But their scheme was exposed by many a delegation.

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We are deeply grateful with the results obtained by the non-aligned forces in Lusaka and sincerely thank those countries and various national liberations movements for their sympathy with our just cause.

RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government Foreign Minister Warmly Acclaimed

FOREIGN Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, arrived in Lusaka on September 11 in a chartered plane together with Tanzanian President J. Nyerere to attend the conference of non-aligned countries.

She was warmly welcomed by Simon M. Kapwepwe, Vice President of the Republic of Zambia, and many other high officials.

Diplomatic envoys in Lusaka were also present at the airport.

The delegation of the RSVN attended on September 12 to the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries as an official observer.

As it entered the meeting

and social progress and for co-operation in building an independent and prosperous economy."

Observers in Lusaka considered the participation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh at the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries as "an historical event which changed the character of the Conference."

On Sept. 13, prior to the Lusaka Conference, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh paid a friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. She was received by President Nyerere who expressed that the friendship between Tanzania and Viet Nam would be strengthened day after day.

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As it entered the meeting

Cambodia's Diplomatic Success at the Conference

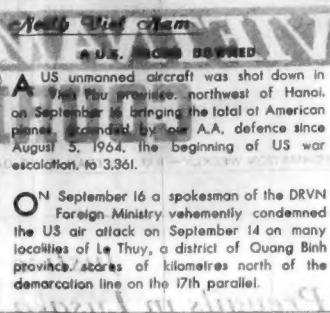
THE Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on September 9 issued a communiqué bringing out the front political and diplomatic victory of the front and National Union Government at the Lusaka Conference.

The communiqué referred to the vote on the Cambodian question at the Lusaka Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on September 6 and 7, 1970. In the voting, the communiqué recalled, 21 countries voted

for the participation of the delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the gathering. 13 countries voted against and 12 others were in favour of leaving the seat of Cambodian vacant.

The communiqué pointed out that the vote was cast in favour of the group *d'état* created by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matah-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique and its master, US imperialism, the communiqué added.

It expressed profound gratitude from the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to all the friendly governments of justice and solidarity with regard to the legitimate government of Cambodia.



A U.S. BOMB DOWNED

A US unmanned aircraft was shot down in Viet Nam province, northwest of Hanoi, on September 16 bringing the total of American planes downed by our A.A. defence since August 5, 1964, the beginning of US war escalation, to 3,361.

ON September 16 a spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry vehemently condemned the US air attack on September 14 on many localities of Le Thuy, a district of Quang Binh province, 80 km. of kilometres north of the demarcation line on the 17th parallel.

North Viet Nam in Brief

* Term began in the whole of North Viet Nam in the second week of September. In Hanoi the enrolment of the staff and forms and infant classes ran to over 300,000.

* The children's traditional Mid-Autumn Festival this year fell on September 15. Different entertainments (film shows, performances of dances and songs, etc.) were organized in clubs, rooms and public places for them. Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Hanoi, Haiphong, Chairman of the Committee of Children and Youth, paid a visit to the Children's Club in Hanoi where thousands of them were enjoying their "Vietnamese Christmas."

* The President of the DRVN has just conferred honorific distinctions on artistic ensembles and artists for bravery in the victorious resistance to US war of destruction. Among the recipients were the female choir of the Song and Dance Ensemble, a unit of film projection of Vinh Linh (area worst hit by American bombardments), documentary maker Ma Van Cuong (posthumously), and one-string guitar player Nguyen Tuan Chung.

* A Tradition House for the exploits achieved during the struggle against the US air war of destruction has recently opened in Nghi Phong, capital of Kien Giang province, Hanoi. There were, where US planes caused heavy material and human losses, a House of Relics has been erected to brandish this inhuman crime of the US. An underground restaurant and hair-dressing saloon as well as a casement served as CP in the period of US bombardments of North Viet Nam have been restored.

* A Government Delegation led by Nguyen Coa, Secretary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister of the DRVN, arrived in Peking on September 12 to negotiate the 1971 military and economic aid with the People's Republic of China.

* A protocol on scientific and technical co-operation between the DRVN and the USSR was signed in Moscow on August 8.

* A cultural co-operation agreement for 1970-71 between the DRVN and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Bucharest on September 10.

* An agreement on cultural co-operation and art programme for 1970 between the DRVN and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague on September 4.

* Nicolas Guillen, a well-known poet of Cuba and Latin America, President of the Cuban Artists' National Association, winner of Stalin Prize of Peace (1955), arrived in North Viet Nam on August 31 on a friendship visit.

* A table-tennis tournament for national championships was held in Saigon on September 11. Fifteen competitors representing different cities and towns in North Viet Nam took part in the final round. New champions appeared. The male champion was won by Hoang The Vinh (Central School of Sports) and the female title by Nguyen Thi Mai (Hanoi).

Viet Nam COURIER

SEPT. 2, 1945 SEPT. 2, 1970

**The D.R.V.N.
is 25
years Old**

RENOVATION OF AGRICULTURE

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

(Continued)

NORTH VIET NAM'S AGRICULTURE DEFINITIVELY ON THE SOCIALIST PATH

The Beginnings of a Socialist Agriculture

THE simple grouping of peasants into co-operatives will not settle all problems. For the co-operatives that have had no equipment of any modern type, and their members and cadres had not yet either any experience in agricultural production or such a scale. Two fundamental questions arose right from the outset and are still pending:

- How to manage the co-op?

- How to renovate the farming techniques?

These questions are closely related since management must make possible technical renovation which, in its

— distribution of income, — democratic functioning within the co-operatives. It will also be necessary to define clearly the relationship between the co-operative economy and the family economy of each co-op member in such a way as to encourage the development of the family agriculture, the diversification of agriculture from rice monoculture, to embrace gradually other crops, fish-rearing, hog and cattle raising, sideline occupations, etc. The task of the co-operatives is to use right from the outset and are still pending:

- How to manage the co-op?

- How to renovate the farming techniques?

At the State Council it is important that the State's financial policies of investment and of purchase of agricultural products, a judicious price policy and aid to the

progress of agriculture. But even now it can already be affirmed that North Viet Nam's agriculture is in full renewal.

A Glimpse of the Peasants' Condition

To those who know the Viet Nam of the past, a thing stands out as they cover the length of the country at the present time: the hordes of beggars who used to be scattered about the roadsides and villages.

Who were those beggars whose entreatments and wallings can so gloomily a note on the whole picture of the former Viet Nam? Today, however, we just poor peasants who, a flood, a drought, a spell of bad luck, an accident or an act of appropriation on the part of a landlord or a notorious robber of all means of living. Then they were compelled to leave their villages and lead a vagrant life on the road. Neither industry nor commerce would accept them and absorb them and they ended up wandering on street pavements, about railway stations, market places and lived on public charity.

- rational irrigation capable of providing the quantity of water necessary for the various stages in the growth of the rice plants;

- a proper choice of the soil to alternate rice with other crops;

- enrichment of the soil; use of lime, green and organic manure or chemical fertilizers;

- selection of high-yield seeds;

- a tenacious fight against crop pests;

- gradual renovation of the farm implements and various transport means;

- semi-mechanization and mechanization;

- intensification of stock-breeding.

Today, nobody can dispose of the co-operatives of their lands. Floods, droughts, typhoons and other natural calamities can inflict great losses on the crops and mutilate or kill people. The rich, under such circumstances, may well go down, but no peasant, especially those who have been deprived of their means of living and none is forced to leave the village and wander on the road and hold out their hands for alms. The peasant, in contrast to the past, is in better condition. The rich, disappeared. For the co-op and the socialist State are there. Nobody is left in the lurch.

Today, the North Vietnamese peasant can look toward his future with confidence, for today he has a leader and his caprice, with full consciousness, his own future and the future of his children. Nothing can better characterize the new state of mind than the slogan of "no land, no house, no job, no work, no money".

The poor peasant never thought of growing trees which would be rewarding only after many years. They could hardly look beyond the next few years, at most.

Planting a tree, that was a bet on the future.

Because they can think of the future, the terms "politics", "science" and "culture" mean something to the peasants. The crops and stock breeding are given to give ever higher yields; the children must be better off than their parents. The village must have a school and to attend it the peasants will not spare anything. There has appeared in the family budget an item - still small indeed but it is there - of cultural spending, purchase of school things for the children, money for a trip to the town and from time to time for a movie ticket. Most villages have their own song and dance groups, some even sometimes sports teams. Millions of tillers have gradually emerged from their subsistence economy and an essentially vegetative (or rather animal) life into a really human one.

Then new life can also be seen in the growing number of mobile phones, tables, vacuum flasks, books, news papers and radio sets; it also finds a vivid expression in the daily conversation where people talk about politics, and literary trends which were completely unfamiliar to the overwhelming majority of peasants barely fifteen years or so ago.

And what about the women? already freed from a double yoke, on the social plane as in their family life? There needs only to see these millions of young peasant girls with a proud gait, speaking with ease during meetings, merrily joking among themselves, with the old idea that the condition of the Vietnamese woman is a far cry from what it used to be.

This human condition of millions of peasants has undergone a complete change in a quarter-century. That is, without any doubt, the most valuable gain of twenty-five years of struggle and construction.



TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and kindly request all our readers to give us suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

turn, will give managerial work a new substance.

For many years, efforts have been made to draw lessons from the experience of the front-rank co-ops, then proceeding from these, concrete gains and the fundamental principles of the Marxist economy, vigorous campaigns have been launched for better management and technical renovation. Hundreds of thousands of farmers and millions of peasants took part in those successive drives which set for themselves the task of solving step by step these major problems:

- orientation of production at each co-operative,

- management of manpower,

- financial management,

Ricefields in tiers: the land is thoroughly tilled in North Viet Nam

Viet Nam COURIER

Any improvement in Saigon Army Thanks to "Vietnamization"?

A PUPPET OFFICER'S DIARY FOUND AT THE FOOT OF A RUBBER TREE IN CAMBODIA

At the end of June last, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces (NLA) reached in Kompong Cham area the Saigon puppet 318th Battalion Group sent to Cambodia to rescue the Lon Nol-Matich clique from an imminent collapse. On June 26, the NLA found in the 318th Camp rubber plantation among the enemy's material and supplies, many letters to be sent home as well as diaries of officers and soldiers of the Saigon army. These entries give an idea of the fate of most of the men who were victims of Nixon's and his lackeys' heliocentric policy.

The men in Washington from Melvin Laird to the "congressmen" sent in South Viet Nam and Cambodia to find invading nations have bravely been peaking highly of the Saigon troops' metamorphosis by "Vietnamization." Some of them even complained that these troops did not fight in South Viet Nam with the same zeal as in Cambodia.

The blood stained unification diary found at the foot of one of the millions of rubber trees planted in straight rows in the south of Cambodia, is not a particular one. It has had the most at being written by an officer of "Rangers," considered by the Saigon and its commands a picked army units. Lieutenant Le Thanh Phong of the 33rd Ranger Battalion, 318th Battalion Group. Following are excerpts of the journal just released by Khmer Information Agency (AKA).

June 7: Received orders to return to the company CP and to go to the banks of the Luong Qyien canal where only Viet Congs are to be found. A pelting rain. What a dog's life! I'm more than fed up...

Junes 8: Unexpected orders to interrupt the operation now underway and to fall back. Stir in the battalion; are we to be sent to Cambodia? or to another front?

Returned to Khai Vinh (Phu Lam) (1). Assembly then assembly again decided by the Battalion-Group command. What a confusion! And what a foul language too!

The men of the 318th and 33rd Battalions, of the 51st

"Rangers" have taken refuge in a block of buildings fenced in with barbed-wire entanglements; whence only exit is guarded by MPs and security agents.

Those of the 30th Battalion have just been back from Cambodia with only one company surviving. They are chatting: "A lot of money and valuable things there! Alcohol and girls galore!" But there, any engagement will become a big battle. The terrain is not bare, plenty of shrubs. We virtually touch the muzzles of the guns of the enemy before knowing where they are. There they have big arm and ammunition depots and their fire power is terrific. On the friendly side, artillery and aircraft support is inadequate..."

Heard them speak of six things to be learnt by heart: No 1 "Double pay in Cambodia"; No 2 "Aim straight and hit home if encountering Viet Cong."

The June salary will be paid upon return. All right if one is alive; everything will go to hell if one is dead.

In the evening some went to see the American film *Striking Distance of Fire* (2), others go to the theatre to an "exciting" choreographic performance; others went on a spree till 1 o'clock in the morning as the departure was set for 3 o'clock.

June 10: GMC trucks carried us to Phan Thanh Gian bridge (3) then moved in the direction of Binh Duong (4) and joined the 18th Armoured Unit at Ben Cat; they then headed for Cu Chi, drove along National Highway No 1, passed through Trang Bang and Lo Da and crossed the frontier of Cambodia.

The whole day huddled in the lorries, we had not even time to get off and stretch our legs. On the road we are dehydrated rice and our insides kept tormenting us. The rain made everything look darker in the distance, before us. Luminous trails of meteors streaked the night air. What a gloom! What immense vacuum!

June 11: What a nightmare!

Leaguereed Prey Veng (5) has called for help. Kompong Cham and Tonle Bet (6) are expected to fall. The battalion

group does not budge. No lunge for ten days. On the 11th day we set out at last.

As soon as they reached Peam Cheang (7), the 10th and 5th Armoured Units which brought up the rear, were intercepted. Seven hundred men and forty vehicles have gone to hell. The head of the column had to fall back to rescue its rear. A new encounter at Chup plantation, 4 kilometres from Peam Cheang. We got bogged down in the thick jungle of rubber trees; another five hundred men and thirty vehicles gone! Like a fish in a net! The brigade commander gave orders to split in three columns to withdraw to Prey Veng.

The first column was disbanded at Srai Tiep; everyone took to his heels without having time to look at the trees on both sides of the road. The enemy were close behind, carrying mortars on bicycles.

The second column arrived at Srai Antor when it learned of the debacle of the friendly unit but refused to go to rescue it on the ground that the "terrain was too muddy."

The men of the 33rd Battalion, the third column, accompanied by a score of newsmen and cameramen, intercepted at Pongpang, would bear the brunt of "enemy's attack the whole day." In fact gunshots of a dozen snipers were heard, but the men claimed they had to deal with a whole Viet Cong regiment, for had they not beaten in retreat "all the column would have been wiped out."

June 27: Scars of hungry mosquitoes are out for blood. With these mosquitoes, one will for sure leave one's skin bare! How unhealthy these rubber plantations!

After swigging one and a half litres of alcohol, the sub-lieutenant burst into hysterical laughter. In the day-time we patrolled the hamlets. At night, we mounted guard in outposts. Just been issued bullet-proof jackets and gas-masks. An extra load to carry. What is the use of all that? Where shall we go next? Already ten wearisome days, ten sleepless nights! How many trips we have had to make! How many fox-holes we have to dig each night. Oaths are ready to be raped out. A soldier's life, what an accursed life! This is not our native land! Tomorrow we shall have to make a four-day rally, nobody knows what is in store for us!

June 28: What a nightmare! Leaguereed Prey Veng (7) has called for help. Kompong Cham and Tonle Bet (6) are expected to fall. The battalion

chicken but had the impression to eat rotten wood as the corpses of our men littered the ground all around. In the evening, I went to outposts. A blue funk! In the night, the enemy drew near us. They came and went like ghosts. We couldn't sleep a wink.

June 29:

Oaths were let out in profusion. Couldn't finish a meal, three times interrupted. Lying on the look-out, behind darkened verandas of camouflaged cars. A thunderous blast! The radio announced: "A man has been blown up by a mine." The boys of the 18th Unit were in a nasty fix in the direction of Peam Cheang.

They got bogged down and could hardly move. The 33rd Battalion received orders to go to its rescue.

I felt terribly homesick. Many fellows came and asked me for the way to South Viet Nam. 250 kilometres to go before arriving at Go Dau (10).

I shall not be able to go home again, no mistake. How frightful! How dismal! Rubber trees, rubber trees everywhere!

HERE ended Lieutenant Le Thanh Phong's diary.

Last word on the fate of the 318th Battalion-Group. All the three columns were badly mauled and took heavy casualties. The 33rd Battalion received orders to fall back to Peay Cheang where the 18th Battalion was encircled and driven to bay. But intercepted in its turn at Chup plantation, the former was depleted of half of its strength. Leaving their dead and wounded and vehicles on the field, the "Rangers" ran helter-skelter to Pongpang. The following day, the survivors of the Battalion rallied at Touteria but on the night of June 30, they had to disperse because of a heavy shelling. There was then a stampede to Memot and a few days later all the remnants of the 318th Battalion-Group withdrew to South Viet Nam.

July 1: 7.30. A fierce clash with the enemy. We were hurled back into open fields and had to fall in aircraft and artillery cover. At 1 p.m., the orders to move to Pongpang village were not yet given. At a p.m. the 33rd Rangers were commanded to seize Pongpang. In the village they only found bodies of women and children, killed by bombs and shells. Suddenly gun reports were heard: the enemy fired on us from where we didn't know. The 2nd Platoon received a hard blow. The 1st Platoon skirted the village and was compelled to open up to recover the wounded. All the men in the platoon were lying low in the bed of the canal. An uninterrupted exchange of fire. Lieutenant Lieu, with a leg cut, groaned pitifully in front of the 1st Platoon but impossible to evacuate him because of heavy enemy fire...

4 p.m. We received orders to withdraw to enable our guns to bombard the enemy. For dinner we were given

(1) A suburb of Saigon.
(2) Retranslated from the Vietnamese.

(3) Main bridge crossing the Saigon River near Saigon.
(4) A province north of Saigon.

(5) Big rubber plantation, 15 km west-northwest of Phnom Penh.
(6) A provincial capital, 75km northwest of Phnom Penh.

(7) Toward on the Mekong River opposite Kompong Cham.

(8) Rubber plantation, 15 km southeast of Kompong Cham.
(9) A town in South Viet Nam, 57 km northwest of Saigon.

Vice President during the Eisen-

NIXON was formerly known as a "hardliner," a "fire-eater" who set his face against the national liberation movement, the socialist camp and peace, democracy and social progress in the US and in the world. However in the recent past he has done his best to justify his attitude, pleading that: "The true passions of the Quakers are peace, civil rights and tolerance. That's why, as a Quaker, I can't be an extremist, a racism or an uncompromising hawk" (*US News and World Report*, July 15, 1968). To the American people he declared: "I know that the Democrats say I have changed since 1954" (Chicago, Illinois, March 20, 1968). In the 1968 presidential elections he said: "If this administration [of J.B. Johnson] is unable to end this war, then elect a new administration and we'll end it and avoid future Viet Nam" (*New York Times*, March 11, 1968). He pronounced many people to speak of "a new Nixon." What is this Nixon like?

In one of its July 1968 issues, *US News and World Report* presented Richard Nixon, a "Republican" nominee, as a senator of California who from 1947 to 1952 had supported NATO, the European Rehabilitation Program, technical assistance to under-developed areas... In domestic affairs, he stood against subsidies for the construction of public housing and drafted himself the Taft-Hartley Labour Law in 1947 and got it through despite President Truman's opposition. As a member of the Un-American Activities Commission, he gathered evidence against Alger Hiss, an official of the Department of State eventually indicted as a "comrade" for intelligence with the Soviet Union, and won the admiration and affection of Joseph M. McCarthy.

In 1953, owing to CIA interference in Iran, Mossadegh's progressive government was overthrown. In 1956, Nixon supported the Franco-British aggression against Egypt in the Suez Canal area and, together with the Guy Mollet and Eden governments, took exception to President Eisenhower's desire to end the Franco-British adventure in this part of the globe. In 1957, he and Eisenhower and Dulles declared that the US was entitled to wage in any area to fill the "vacuum" and in 1958 agreed to the landing of US troops in the Lebanon. With regard to the Nasser government, they either tried to bribe it with food supplies or to topple it with espionage activities or to threaten it with aid suspension to intimidate the "revolutionary movement in the Near and Middle East, the Sixth Fleet was sent to the Mediterranean Sea.

In Southeast Asia, the US and its "allies" set up the SEATO aggressive bloc having as partners the US, Great Britain, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Australia, in order to keep the countries in that region in the orbit of imperialism, to cope with the national liberation movement there and to contain the Chinese People's Republic. The incidents caused by the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Straits heightened the tension in Asia. Nixon was most interested at the triumph of the Chinese revolution;

he said, "The Acheson policy was directly responsible for the loss of China" (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 26, 1958) and laid the blame on the Chinese people, saying: "China is won to the Communist side by the Chinese..." (Lake George, New York, July 12, 1954). He used the expression "the lost of China" as if China were a US possession. He obstinately refused to recognize the Chinese People's Republic, and said: "The State Department should announce to the world immediately and without qualification that this country (USA) will not recognize Red China" (San Francisco, California, November 5, 1950).

he said, "The Acheson policy was prevent the revolutionary and anti-US movement from surging up everywhere. Nixon himself as US Vice-President touring Latin America in 1958 was pelted with rotten tomatoes and added eggs, a reception never given to any other guest vice-president.

WITH regard to Viet Nam and Indochina, Nixon always favoured a military victory. He staunchly supported the Navarre Plan (May 1953), the "Vulture" program (1953) when the French troops were beleaguered at Dien Bien Phu, and the scheme to fill the vacuum left by France after the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina. At the end of 1953, before France had been compelled to end the war, Nixon said to the French officers and the quislings: "The question of negotiation would never come up" (Nov. 1, 1953). In April 1954, when the French *débuté* was around the corner, he said: "Should France give up the fight and the necessary arise, the US government would send troops in Indochina, whatever may be public opinion in the States" (April 16, 1954 at the Convention of American Editors). To end the predicament of the French expeditionary forces he and some other "hawks" envisaged the sending of US air and sea craft to Viet Nam since 1953, but the plan fizzled out.

In 1965, when President Johnson decided to commit GIs en masse to South Viet Nam and to bombard the North, Nixon prodded him: "If [President Johnson] makes the right command decision — to end the war by winning it — he could well go down in history as one of our greatest Presidents" (New York, January 26, 1965). In his Saigon trip in July 1966, he remarked: "There is no reasonable possibility of a negotiated settlement. Further discussion of a negotiated settlement delays the end of the war by simply encouraging the enemy that we are begging for peace... The more power we have concentrated, the sooner this war can be brought to a conclusion."

At the end of 1967, after US heavy setbacks at the hands of the South Viet Nam liberation armed forces in the two dry-season counter-offensives, and in the teeth of US popular clamour for the Johnson administration's ending the Viet Nam war and withdrawing all US troops from South Viet Nam, Nixon said: "I believe we should win the ground war in the South and better use our air and sea power in the North." When the American people and political circles demanded that Johnson halt the bombing of North Viet Nam, he made no bones about saying: "In my opinion the proposal to end the bombing and talk about a negotiated settlement delays the end of the war by simply encouraging the enemy that we are begging for peace... The more power we have concentrated, the sooner this war can be brought to a conclusion."

As a matter of fact, US encirclement has not been caused by such men as Truman or Acheson, but the gradual tipping of the universal balance of forces to the advantage of the socialist camp, the national liberation movement and the peace and democratic forces right in the capitalist countries. The triumph of the peoples of China, Korea and Indochina was a stunning blow dealt at US imperialism. Pro-US dictators were overthrown in Iraq (1958), Turkey (1960), Colombia and Venezuela (1957), and specially Cuba. According to Nixon, Eisenhower, the man whom he extolled as a champion of "what is good for America" (West Virginia, Sept. 24, 1952) and whose "four years have been the best four years of our lives" (San Francisco, California, Oct. 10, 1956), was also the man who weakened the US because he was unable to

During the past twenty-three years of his political career, Nixon has always been a conservative. He has

Step Up All-Round Moral and Material Aid to Indochinese Peoples

Statement of the Stockholm Conference Executive Committee of Viet Nam

A session held on September 5, 1970 at Potsdam (GDR) under the Executive Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam closely examined the present situation in Indochina and condemned the US obstinate prosecution and expansion of the war of aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

In South Viet Nam, under its "Vietnamization" program the Nixon administration has in fact been stepping up the war, with heaps of heinous crimes against the Vietnamese people. It has also been increasingly infringing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRVN with recon flights and heavy bombardments of some populated areas.

In Laos, it has been escalating its "special war" with massive bombings of the liberated zone and unleashing new contingents of US troops. Thai mercenaries, Saigon puppet troops against the US patriotic forces.

The aggression of Cambodia by US and Saigon troops has spread the war to the whole of Indochina and worsened the situation. On US orders, the Saigon invasion army is remaining in Cambodia. The US authorities have been urging Thailand to send troops to Cambodia. The Nixon administration has been carrying out R-52 bombardment deeper on Cambodia territory and supplying the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-San Ngoc Thanh regime with big quantities of arms and munitions. It has had the cheek to declare that the US aircraft in Cambodia will not be limited in time and space and that US troops will be sent to Cambodia again if need be.

It is obvious that, despite its setbacks, the US has not given up its neo-

colonialist aims and continued denying the national rights of the Indochinese peoples and seriously threatening the peace and security of the world.

In consequence, the organizations attending the meeting raised their voices together with millions of people in the world to reaffirm their support to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their fight for national rights and freedom and peace.

The Executive Committee holds the decision to convene in Stockholm in October next the first session of the International Commission for Investigation of US War Crimes in Viet Nam.

The Executive Committee decided to invite international and national organizations and personalities to join the Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam and to sponsor and support the conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia scheduled for November 28-30, 1970 in Stockholm.

The Executive Committee calls on international and national organizations and personalities and peoples of the world to:

- Denounce the maneuvers of the Nixon administration, urge it to end its aggressive war and withdraw totally, rapidly and unconditionally US and allied troops from South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia;

- Unreservedly support

the Vietnamese people's struggle and the 10-point overall solution of the NFL and PRG of the RSVN;

- Wholeheartedly back the Lao people's effort and 5-point overall solution of March 6, 1970 of the Lao Patriotic Front and demand immediate

(Continued page 7)

Vietnam LAOS

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF THE KHANG KHAY MEETING?

As reported on the August 24, 1970 issue of *"Le Monde Courrier"*, Prince Souphanouvong had agreed to Prince Souvanna Phouma's proposal dated June 25 for a meeting at Khang Khay between the representatives of the two princes with a view to paving the way for the settlement of the Lao problem by the parties concerned. Tiao Souk Vongsa, Prince Souphanouvong's special representative, had been in Vientiane on July 31 to discuss with Prince Souvanna Phouma some practical matters related to the preparations for the Khang Khay meeting.

Prince Souphanouvong appointed on August 30 General Phoune Sipasavat his plenipotentiary to Khang Khay. The prospects for the Khang Khay meeting to which everybody is looking forward are bright.

And yet, during his talks with Prince Souk Vongsa in Vientiane, Prince Souvanna Phouma unexpectedly put forward new proposals. In the first place he wanted to change the location of the proposed negotiations. He then nominated a "government delegation" to negotiate with the Lao Patriotic Front regarded as "a political party." He thus proposed that the third and final stage, namely the meeting between the representatives of the two princes, as it is likely to be reorganized by the two Princes.

Moreover, according to US aggression the war has been extended and the situation in Laos has become extremely complicated, therefore a meeting between the representatives of the two Princes, as far as possible, for the necessary conditions is "most to settle the Lao problem. That is why the renunciation of this meeting will not gain time but instead will land the search for a settlement in a deadlock.

On the other hand, in a speech that Dr. Souvanna Phouma wants to negotiate from an advantageous position, that of a government delegation versus a "political party." But the fact is that, under the circumstances described above, Prince Souvanna Phouma is only the representative of a party (that of the rulers of Vientiane) whereas the opposition comprises two political forces

with legal status, namely the Lao Patriotic Front and the Patriotic Neutralist Forces united in an Alliance set up since the 1960 Vietnamese coup against the pro-US Phoumi Noosavong anti-communist administration. That is an historical fact which the Prince Souvanna Phouma side cannot deny.

"As known, since the tripartite National Union Government in Laos was overthrown by the Americans through a military coup on April 19, 1960, the situation in Laos has become extremely complicated: the new government led by Prince Souvanna Phouma has called in US air force to attack Laos. The US air force has brought in Thailand moreover and South Vietnamese puppet troops together with US air force and US-commanded "special forces" to intensify their attacks throughout Laos."

Commenting the volte-face of Prince Souvanna Phouma, General Phoune Sipasavat pointed out that this showed that Prince Souvanna Phouma was under the pressure of the Americans and their extremist stooges.

General Phoune Sipasavat then dealt with the prospects of the preparations for the meeting between the representatives of the two Princes.

"These prospects depend for great part on Prince Souvanna Phouma's side," he said. "If it strives hard to stand the pressure of the Americans and their stooges, and keep to its own principles, the negotiations between the representatives of the two Princes will surely take place. That is why the renunciation of this meeting will not gain time but instead will land the search for a settlement in a deadlock."

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RSVN PRG NEW PEACE INITIATIVE

(Continued from page 1)

The general elections must be held in a really free and democratic way. The modality of the elections must guarantee genuine freedom and equality during the electoral campaigns and vote proceedings to all citizens, irrespective of their political tendencies, including those who are living abroad. No party shall usurp for itself the right to organize general elections and lay down their modalities. The general elections organized by the puppet administration of the US in Saigon at the bayonets of the US occupying troops cannot be free and democratic.

The provisional coalition government will carry out a policy of national concord, ensure the democratic freedom of the people, prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against those who have collaborated with either side, stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people and organize general elections to form a coalition government.

The provisional coalition government will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, practice a policy of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of these two countries. It will establish diplomatic relations with all countries regardless of their political regime, including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The provisional coalition government will include three components:

- persons of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam;
- persons of the Saigon administration, really standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy;
- persons of various political and religious forces and tendencies standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy including those who, for political reasons, have to live abroad.

The provisional coalition

government will implement the agreements reached by the parties.

7. The parties will decide together measures aimed at ensuring the respect and the correct implementation of the provisions agreed upon.

8. After the agreement is signed and of accords aimed at putting an end to the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam, the parties will implement the modalities that will have been laid down for a cease-fire in South Viet Nam.

To attain a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares its readiness to get forthwith in touch with the forces or persons of various political tendencies and religions in the country and abroad, including members of the present Saigon administration, except Thieu, Ky, and Khiem.

MINISTER Xuan Thuy, head of the delegation of the DRVN government, declared that his delegation "fully approves and supports the statement by the delegation of the PRG of the RSVN because it is thoroughly in keeping with the 10-point overall solution that the DRVN government has unreservedly approved and supported."

He said that the above-mentioned initiative of the RSVN PRG is the way helping the United States to get rid of the US war invalids and to suspend for three days their training at the hospitals.

Against the war invalids and ex-servicemen, police violence also continued unabated. The ransacking of their houses was carried on in Saigon and other towns. As a protest against that ill-treatment, on Sept. 13, 150 war invalids began a 48-hour hunger-strike near the Minh Mang school quarter at Cholon.

Commenting on the Thieu-Ky-Khiem kept-up police actions, the Saigon paper *Lap Truong* (Position) wrote on Sept. 12: "Terror and repression cannot win popular confidence for the regime nor dishearten the masses' militancy against it."

SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNSFOLK'S MOUNTING DISCONTENT

Mang school quarter.

Meanwhile the Saigon press was focusing its attention on the mutiny at Ngo Quyen hospital in Nha Trang on the night of Aug. 25 led by Dr Ha Thuc Nhon who, together with 600 wounded soldiers, disarmed the military police and held their ground for six days against an armed force sent in to arrest them.

In its issue of Sept. 2, 1970, *Cong Luu* (Public Opinion) wrote: "Nobody believes that Dr Nhon was so foolish as to commit suicide while he was pleading not guilty. He was just shot dead to hush up the case." Another paper wrote on Sept. 3: "Now it is clear as daylight that Dr Nhon has been killed instead of committing suicide as vaguely intimated in a communiqué of the Khanh Hoa provincial office or in a few lines of the *Viet Tan Xa* news agency."

According to Saigon papers, Dr Nhon's rebellion was prompted by the murder of Major Tran Van Hien on the previous day by the puppet authorities because this officer like Dr Nhon had witnessed too many cases of corruption at the expense of the wounded servicemen. At present, with the support of the students, the latter are demanding an investigation into those abuses.

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Step Up All-Round...

(Continued from page 6)

to Johnson and his Democratic Party. US heavy failures in South Viet Nam, but kept mum about the fact that in the fifties he and Eisenhower had been the first American authorities to try to oust the French from Viet Nam and favour US armed intervention in South Viet Nam, which produced a tension in Indochina.

NIXON's admittance to the White House has virtually operated no change in him. Commenting on his speech of April 30, 1970, *La Monda* wrote:

"It is worth noting that the President has put forth no national or juridical argument... The quibbles of the

former regime, the lessons of international ethics given by Mr Dean Rusk belong to another epoch, that of diplomatic representations held by Mr Nixon in utter disdain and disdain. Washington enforces the first law vis-à-vis the neighbour of its allies (Cambodia-Ed.) on the strength of no authority nor pretext."

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"Next issue:

H. THE DISUNITED STATES

Cambodian people, and the 5 points of March 23, 1970 of Head of State Sihanouk. - Step up all forms of material assistance to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia; - Back by various forms of action the autumn campaign of the American people against the US government's aggressive policy.

CAMBODIA

A New Phnom Penh Malicious Fabrication

(Continued from page 5)

THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia flatly and categorically rejects the anti-Soviet "speech" attributed to Sam Deodh Norodom Sihanouk, as a sheer fabrication of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-San Ngoc Thanh clique and the CIA, aimed at

dividing the anti-imperialist forces and diverting public attention from the humiliating setbacks sustained by the lackeys of the US imperialists in Phnom Penh.

"The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia declares that it strongly refutes and condemns, in advance, all other future manœuvres of the same kind of the CIA of the US imperialists."

The statement then expressed the deep gratitude of the RGNUC for the Soviet people's organization and representatives' support to, and sympathy with, the Khmer people's struggle.

VIET NAM COURIER

PLAF SHATTERING SUCCESS at Tra Bong on Sept. 7

- ◎ Military Sub-Sector CP, and "Special Forces" Camp Wiped Out.
- ◎ A Battalion, a Company and 7 Platoons Put out of Action.
- ◎ 600 GI and Puppet Casualties.

On the night of Sept. 7 the PLAF made a violent attack on all 13 targets of enemy system of points d'appui at Tra Bong, a district capital in Quang Ngai province, 95km south-southeast of Da Nang and 25 km south-southwest of Chu Lai.

After three minutes' fighting, the patriotic forces controlled the administrative quarter of the district town and wiped out a company of regional troops, a commando platoon and a posse of policemen. The casualties included the major, head of the district, the captain, deputy head and members of the district and village administrative councils. Farther southeast, after five minutes' fighting, the PLAF overran the "special forces" camp. A whole battalion including its command and 4 companies was put out of action. The PLAF then stormed a post defending the airdrop and knocked out a platoon of regional troops.

The Yankees' quarter where were stationed an artillery company and a sappers'

platoon as well as "advisors" from Division America and many other targets also suffered heavy losses.

In total, on the night of Sept. 7 the military subsector CP and "special forces" camp were erased. The enemy took 600 casualties. The PLAF put out of action a company and 7 platoons of enemy troops, 18 military vehicles, a 105 mm gun and enemy military installations and seized a big quantity of war materials including machine-guns and mortars. Many strategic hamlets were dismantled by their inmates.

THIS dramatic gain of the PLAF assumes a great significance. Tra Bong is a position defending the hilly area commanding the narrow strip along the seacoast where are located such big bases as Chu Lai and Quang Ngai. Important defences were set up by the enemy such as blockhouses, casemates, trenches and barbed-wire entanglements, artillery positions and armoured car compound. Near Da Nang is Chu Lai air base, the biggest in Southeast Asia;

its runway, similar to that on an aircraft carrier, is built on the seashore. Together with the artillery positions installed in the plain, it provides a heavy fire cover to enemy operations. The destruction of such a system of points d'appui clearly spells out that the PLAF do not lack the means nor the determination to deal the hardest blows at the enemy at the time and in the locality of their own choice. Their blows were so devastating that in a quarter of an hour, they wiped out 600 well-armed and well-protected enemy troops.

Besides, at Tra Bong, like in any other locality in the South, propped up by US artillery and aircraft, the puppet troops are being deployed into outer perimeters under Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan. This setback gives the lie to the optimistic appraisals of the prospects of "Vietnamization." It also helps thwart the "special pacification" program which is the keystone of "Vietnamization."

PEOPLE of all walks of life in South Viet Nam,

from the Tatars to broad sections of the bourgeoisie are hostile to the US aggressors for whom a day walk in Saigon streets may turn out a dangerous venture, as the US Embassy has just warned the American residents. Washington sets the Thieu-Ky-Khiem pack on the demonstrators, chiefly the students who have been carrying out since March last vigorous actions for the withdrawal of US troops, overthrowing of the quelling, re-establishment of peace, and democratic liberties. The harsh crackdown on the

"Many thundering explosions were heard, the stifling smoke darkened everything. From three directions (Cuong De, Hone Thap Tu and Thong Nhut streets) police men overran the fence and broke into the college. They pursued the students up to the conference hall. Many students were hit by rockets."

Trung Son (Black and White), August 31.

"Two choppers circled overhead and supplied support to the police with rockets and tear grenades."

Tin Song (Morning News), September 1.

Police Repression of Saigonese Students

"The Most Brutal Repression in the History of Students' Struggle," Say Saigon Papers.

peaceful demonstration of one thousand students from Saigon, Cao Tha, Dat Lat and Hue who met in Saigon on August 30 is one of the crimes typical of the Saigon regime so much lauded by Spiro Agnew in the name of Nixon.

Below are excerpts of Saigon paper articles.

"About 200 rockets and tear grenades were used in that operation directly commanded by Mr. Truong Si Tan (Saigon Superintendent of Police - Ed.). Despite their stiff resistance, the students were driven back to the National Agricultural Centre by frenzied policemen. Many students collapsed. Others hit by rockets fell from the roof to the ground. All the newspaper correspondents, covering the students' congress, were also manhandled by the police even after showing their credentials."

"...At the police station of the first town quarter, the students arrested did not receive any food and were packed to capacity in narrow cells. At night, they had to sleep standing. Huynh Van Nam, President of the General Association of Saigon (and South Viet Nam Students-Ed.), was kicked in the abdomen and lost consciousness all through Sunday. This did not prevent him from being submitted on Monday to an uninterrupted questioning. Le Van Nuoi was put to the rack throughout the night of Sunday and as a result was unable to walk. Visits by members of the families of the students arrested and by members of parliament were forbidden by the police. However, the detainees were in high spirits, singing and claiming for their release all the day and all the night."

Tin Song (Sparks), Sept. 1.

OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS

TRUNG BO:

At Coc Boi (O'Reilly base), one company of 1st Battalion of First Regiment put out of action, taking 300 casualties (Sept. 6-10).

On Vo Dac - Gia Rai road, Binh Tay province, 90 GIs killed or wounded, 12 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 3 choppers downed (Sept. 9).

At Ganh Keng, Binh Dinh province, 2 companies of civil guards decimated, a number of US "advisors" and South Korean mercenaries knocked out (night of Sept. 3).

In Phu Yen province, 500 enemy troops, 43 military vehicles, 2 choppers put out of action (Aug. 28-Sept. 3).

NAM BO:

At Cai Nua, Rach Gia province, one battalion and three companies written off the musterroll (Aug. 29-Sept. 1).

At Kun Lao (62 km east-northeast of Saigon) one US company destroyed (Aug. 31).

In Tra Vinh province, 800 enemy soldiers put out of action, "strategic hamlets" liberated, 50 others destroyed by the inhabitants (Sept. 1-10).

"The newsmen covering the demonstration witnessed the most brutal repression ever in the history of political action in Viet Nam. Thrown into cells and bleeding wounds, the students continued to be bludgeoned or kicked with batonized shoes. After being roughly manhandled, they were pitilessly thrown into police vans."

Tin Song (Independence), August 31 and September 1.